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of the future of cotton in Egypt, with which the author concludes the book, points to the probability that, by the utilization of large areas which will be adapted for cotton raising by the extension of irrigation, and the development of other favourable factors, the production of the fiber will be largely increased.

Mr. Roux's book is the result of a very careful study of the Egyptian cotton question on the ground and a summarization of all the documentary and other evidence bearing upon it. He treats the topic in its agricultural, industrial and commercial aspects; takes the reader to the cotton fields, the ginneries, the transportation routes, the factories and the cotton exchanges; discusses the questions of irrigation, the substitution of canals for the basin system, the influence of the new reservoirs; and prefaces this unfolding of the present conditions by outlining the history of Egyptian cotton culture from its origins, tracing its development and noting the vicissitudes, internal and external, that have marked the progress of the industry.

The book is an adequate and authoritative treatment of an important chapter in economic geography, and it will be useful in this country and in all the nations that derive a part of their cotton supplies from Egypt.

Leitfaden der Kartenentwurfslehre. Für Studierende der Erdkunde und deren Lehrer. Bearbeitet von Prof. Dr. Karl Zöppritz. 2nd Edition edited by Dr. Alois Bludau. Part 2: Kartographie und Kartometrie. viii and 109 pp., 14 Illustrations in the text and 2 Plates. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1908. M. 3.60.

Part 1 of this important work, which appeared in 1899, dealt with map projections. Part 2 is given to a description of and comment upon the various kinds of topographical and geographical maps, including many details as to the special purposes each is intended to serve, methods of representing land forms by contour lines, hatchings, colours, light and shade, etc. The book differs from many treatises on map-making in the fact that it is not confined to generalities, but gives an exact and very detailed account of all the approved methods of expressing all kinds of information on topographic and geographical maps, the idea of the author and editor being that a thorough and competent student of the two volumes of this work will be able to prepare a map ready for the engraver.

The present volume clearly shows, what few general readers of maps know, that hatching which is worth anything is scientific, for the angle of elevation may be calculated from the density of the hachures. This kind of work is very different from the hatching that is seen on most of our home atlas sheets, which merely indicate, as a German critic expressed it, that "mountains are there or thereabouts."

Of course, geographers know that the common method of ascertaining the areas of considerable parts of the earth's surface is by measurements on the best geographical map sheets. It is gratifying to see that this book contains a fine section on cartometry. Directions are given for the measurement of angles, distances and areas by calculation and by the use of instruments such as planimeters, millimeter sheets, etc. In fact, this work is one of the best that has been produced for showing how good maps are made, how to read them and how invaluable they are for the scientific study of geography to those who know how to use them. An English translation of these two volumes would certainly be very useful in our normal and higher schools. It is an encouraging sign that many of them now desire to give more attention to the hitherto neglected subject of cartography, and here is a work that would be of the greatest helpfulness.